

200/1054-39

軍務

甲

第九三號

十二月十九日

結

秘 極

- 配布
- 防衛課 五部
 - 情報部 一部
 - 事務 一部

大場

當室二一部保管
支那變政史編纂室

將政令ノ閣議指導要領 (同附錄共) 十部

東京軍司令部



陸軍省受領 陸海軍受第一九三一號

1054-29

泰視篇復製

泰視篇ノ同謀者等兵領（附錄）

秘

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南滿洲鐵道株式會社
總裁室 防衛班

1054-39

例 言

本冊録ハ該ニ當班ニ於テ防諜ニ關スル指導資料トシテ
印刷配付シタル「防諜指導長」ノ本文
第八章第一節ニ記載セラレ在リタルモノナルモ總台
ニヨリ本冊ヨリ削除シ茲ニ別冊トシテ収録セルモノ
ナリ

昭和十三年九月

總裁室 防 衛 班 長

布キ政治的占領ヲ目的トシテ活動ヲ續ケテ居ル、中國各重要地ノ政治的中心、經濟的中心ハ勿論軍事的中心ニハハ海港ノ内河港河及鐵道、重要地帯ニハ日本間諜カ出沒シツツアル第一次歐戰戰爭ノ時ニ在佛ノ獨逸人ハ全部カスピヤアルト佛人カ開ツテ居ルカ、其ノ事ハ同様ニ中國在住ノ日本人ニ就テモ前ヒ待ルノテアル中國ニ於ケル日本ノ軍事間諜ノ任務トシアハ、一九三二年九月ベルリンノ某新聞紙上ニ日本人ノ自暴某ナルモノカ發表セル如ク參謀本部ニヨリ嚴密ニ決定セラレテアルトノコトテアル其ノ内容ニ就テ知り得タ所ヲ擧ケレハ次ノ如クデア

- 一 軍事間諜ハ何時ニテモ偵察地國內ノ軍隊ノ兵力、兵器、軍ノ配置及作戰計畫等ニ就テ細心ノ注意ヲ拂フヘシ、中國々内ニ於ケル如尙ナル變化テモ軍事間諜ハ其時東京參謀本部ニ報告シ同時ニ在支軍事間諜同志ニモ報告スヘシ
- 二 軍事間諜ハ中國各地ノ特殊事情ヲ深ク認識シ當ニ鐵道、交通方面ノ微細ナル變化ニモ注意スヘシ軍器ノ貯藏及彈藥庫ノ所在地ニハ特別ノ注意ヲ拂フヘシ
- 三 一切ノ兵營、兵站及軍需工場ニ改竄シ得ル可能ナル建築物ニ就テ調査認識シ平常ヨリ暇時ニ探シ右地區ニ於ケル電話、電報ノ通信遮斷方法ヲ研究スヘシ

草子同謀ハ中人ノ日本ニ對スル信頼ヲ昇ムル
 方法ヲ講スヘシ、又出來得ル限り中国各地方ノ
 官吏人ト私的交際ヲ結ビ彼等個人ノ品性及言
 政治上ノ故ニ對スル意見ヲ觀察スルニ便ナラシ
 ムヘシ、且他ノ秘密活動ノ有無ヲモ偵察スヘシ
 草子同謀ハ偵察スヘキ都市ノ經濟事情及發生セ
 ル重要事件ヲ認識スヘシ、特ニ銀行、商
 業的企業ノ中草子等ニ關係ヲ有スルモノニ對テ注意
 ヲ加フヘシ

以上ノ五點ハ其ノ大綱ヲ示ケタルニ過キヌ、日本軍
 事間諜ノ中にニ對スル陰謀ハ勿論具ニ精密且機密ナ
 計畫ヲ有シテ居リ、

唯我々局外者ハ其ノ全貌ヲ知悉シ得ナイオナアル、
 東京ノ諜報部ニハ延ヘ岡ナク在又岡ニヨリ情報カ
 送付セラレルトコトヲ、大ナル中ノ何時何處
 デ何等カに生シヨウトモ日本間諜ノ狡猾ナル眼ヲ起
 レ得ラレズ解テアル、哀シムヘキ中国人ハ知ラス知
 ラスノ間ニ何等ノ愚フカ盤強上ニ被セラレテ居ル、
 日本ハ中国ノ凡テヲ知リ盡シテ居ル、一日日本人ノ中
 已ニ對スル認識ハ中国人ノソレヨリ長ニ精細デアル
 トノ言葉ハ次シテ驢デハナイ
 次ニ中国各地ニ於ケル日本ノ諜報機關ノ策略ヲ述ヘ

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記者ノ参考ニ供スルコトニスル

一 在上海日本諜報機關

日本ノ長江流域ニ於ケル諜報工作ハ上海ヲ其ノ根據地トシテ居ル現在上海ノ日本居留民ハ六八六三九戸約二六、〇〇〇人ニ達シテ居ル其ノ中成年男女ハ殆んど全部ガ正式或ハ非公式ノ間諜ヲ努メテ居ル虹口一帯ノヅシバ「ルノマツヅ」ジ、喫茶店、ホフエ、料理屋等ハ諜報工作ヲ施設シツツアル、全居留民ヲ以テ「上海日本人各階層聯合會」及別働隊等ヲ組織シ、日本領事館、大使館、憲兵ヒト互ニ情報ヲ交換シテ居ル、コレヲ以テシテモ日本ノ上海ニ於ケル諜報的活動カ既ニ全社會ノ内部ニ深入シテ居リ如何ニ密ルヘキモノデアルカラ顯ニシ得タ
日本ノ上海ニ於ケル諜報機關トシテハ大體下ノ如キモノカアル

一 日本大使館

日本ノ駐又大使館ハ一九三五年公使館ヨリ昇格セルモノテ、黃浦路A二五號ニ設ケラレテアル、有田大使カ歸國後川越大使カ後任トシテ來リ大使館ニハ情報部カアツテ一般のナ取引情報ヲ取扱ツテ居ル

一九三三年公使倫時代情報部ノ概費トシテ十一萬圓ノ巨額ヲ計上セシメテ居ル、初代部長ハ不同デアルカ、二代部長ハ須田彌吉、三代部長ハ河津越夫ノ次カ屋崎弘、現在ハ第五代目ヲアル

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二 駐上海日本總領事館

館址ハ揚子河一號ニ在リ中國人、朝鮮人、臺灣人及日本居留民ニ要スル一般情報ニ重點ヲ置イテ居ル

一九三五年七月一日陸軍司法領事ガ上海ニ參集會

談ヲ開催シテ浪人結混條約止ヲ決議シ、其ノ後凡テノ白身浪人ハ政府ノ指揮ヲ受ケテ日本國籍ノ取得是處ニ當リ中國人ノ同ニ輸入制限スルコトトナツタ由デアル

三 陸軍官廳

陸軍方面ノ軍事情報ニ對シ專門ニ取扱ヒ上テニ於ケル情報ハ自當シイモノナル、而モ巨大ナル情報已信ヲ散ルツ情報ヲ打聽シテ居ル

四 參謀本部上陸班班長執務所

情報部ヲ經ケテ情報工作ヲ行ハシメ、部内ハ七班ニ分レ、各トノ間ニハ格ノ差ニ行ハヌ、即チ

- 1 軍事情報 | 軍事情報工作班
- 2 敵情班 | 敵情班
- 3 海軍情報 | 海軍情報班
- 4 陸軍情報 | 陸軍情報班
- 5 學生班 | 學生班
- 6 労働班 | 労働班

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7 文化系 文化山香、由原敏新編輯

3 在場學人曾上滬分會 會長入目門、情報主任入山本崇治、曾良田ニハ 三十名ノ新報ヲ宣ミ、曾良田ハ七六二名ニ達ス

ル 平岡ハ武田ニ訪ヒセヌ又ハ新報社ニ行ハス曾ニ 田ノ其報社、東進反其ノ守城ガヲ預テシ

大 龍仁上滬事務所 演説文化諸門ノ市報ヲ以テ其報社園所ノ新 築セル中田由原敏(雜誌、新聞)ノ編輯ト担任

比ノ外ニ(接上武官室)(中田大に曾上滬分會)

(上滬分會)(釜山正武長互相會)(日野親 義會)(東正は新聞局)近日本報ノ新報社、

行、手紙等ハ凡テ日本ノ貨幣社ニテアル、又日本 便ハ上滬ニ多ク、無線電信ヲ試備シ、田原のノ 暗電報ヲ採取シテ居ル、此ノ如ク各地方ニ於テ

更ニ日本大阪山田東田長所ニハ地下鉄ノ私設ガ電 車、甲、乙、丙、丁ノ地ニ分テテ居ル、其等ハ 大阪山ノ旅館ニ當ル亦東京ノ各報ニ於テ編輯工作

モナイ 『モ行ツテ居ル、日本ノ新聞記者ニ臨ミテハ前ノ如

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二 在漢口日本諜報機關

武漢三鎮ハ長江流域ノ重要地區デ日本同諜ノ該地區ニ於ケル活動ト諜報機關ノ設局ハ上海ニ劣ラナイ、現在武漢三鎮ニ於テ情報ヲ適當シツツアルモノハ、武昌ヲ四ツノ偵察區ニ分チ漢陽ヲ二區ノ偵察地區ニ、漢口ヲ五ツノ偵察地區ニ區分シ、各地區ノ工作ハ日本總領事館ノ情報部カ指導シテ居ル、偵察區ノ經費ハ以前年四十萬圓デアツタモノカ、一九三三年十月以後ハ七十萬圓ニ増額セラレタカ同時ニ機密費モ十萬圓餘ヲ増加シテ居ル、其ノ他ノ諜報機關トシテハ下記ノ如キモノカアル

一 湖北、湖南、河南、四川江西、五省諜報總機關

總領事三浦義秋ノ指導下ニ在リ外務省ニ隸屬シテ居ル、當ニ各省ニ入派シ諜報工作ヲ擔任セシメテ居ル

二 陸軍省武官室

陸軍及海軍武官カ相當シ日本軍部ノ管轄下ニ在リ、漢奸ノ買収情報ノ蒐集ニ當ツテ居ル

三 陸軍省情報局漢口駐在員

主任ハ高野某デ中國人ノ情報員十數名ヲ使用シテ居ル

四 海軍省漢口駐在員

皇城際々長池武カ中國人密偵十數名ヲ使用シテ工作ニ當ツテ居ル

五 青 濟 會

漢陽、九江等ニ於テ活躍シツツアル

三 在天津日本諜報機關

天津方面ニ於ケル日本ノ諜報網ハ駐屯軍ヲ主體トシ日本領事館警察及漢奸力之ヲ援助シテ居ル、北支駐屯司令部ニ附設セラレテアル特務機關ハ北支ニ於ケル諜報工作統制機關デアリ同時ニ又各軍審謀機關ノ最上屬部デアル其ノ管轄ハ極メテ廣ク人員モ多イ、天津一帯ニ於ケル諜報網ハ縱横ニ張りラサレ諜報所カナイ、此ノ外ニ天津ニハ次ノ如キ各種ノ諜報組織カアル

一 北支特務機關

一九三五年二月ニ日本軍特務機關ノ北支駐屯軍參謀部關東軍特務機關ノ滿洲國々務院總務處等カ聯合組織セルモノデ青木繁カ初代機關長、諒訪部安次郎カ初代特務主任デアアル

二 高級偵查所

日本軍司令部、領事方面カ聯合組織セルモノデ領事官、軍主任馬藤某カ所長ヲ兼テ不軍司令部參謀森田大尉カ次長ニ任シ、密偵十二名ヲ使用經費八月九百元デアアル

三 黒衣社

偵察並暗殺機材ヲ社員ハ十五、六名

怪シイト曉シタ中國人ハ此ヲ捕ヘテ直チニ銃殺
シ、死骸ハ日本軍司令部内ニ持込シテ焼却スル
一名暗殺セルモノニ對シ賞金五百文ヲ支給シテ
后ル

四

日滿聯志社

本部ヲ東京ニ設ケ、其ノ内部組織ハ嚴秘ニ附サ
レテ居ル、天津ノ聯志社ハ日本人久松某ガ責任
者デアリ、専ラ暗殺、密偵、探査工作ニ從事シ
秘密州境ヲ持ツア后ル、現在石ノ久松等ハ東京
ノ本部ニ轉シ後任者ヲ派遣シア改組中デアル

五

大東社

情報通報機關ヲ上海、南京、漢口ノ各地ニ特派
員ヲ置イテ居ル

六

女子特別班

天津日本軍司令部參謀酒井陸及瀋陽國御ノ情報
員タル川島芳子ヲ組織セルモノテ女子四〇名ヲ
二箇月間訓練シ終業後ハ妖子軍ヲ組織スル、
第一期ハ一九三五年二月中旬ニ訓練ヲ終ヘ北平
ニ二〇名、天津ニ十五名、津浦線ニ五名ヲ夫々
派遣シ

(一) 中國側軍隊ノ青年將校ヲ誘惑シ事情ヲ偵査
セシメ竟ハ

(二) 津浦線ノ交通狀況並輸送能力ヲ調査セシメ

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ルコトニナツテ居ル

中日眞言密教研究會

林延夫ガ中心トナリ中國僑ノ在要人ト關係ヲ

結ヒ北京ニ於ケル活動力ノ大ヲ計リ且聯絡

ヲ設ケテ相互ニ情報ヲ交換シツツアル

天津日本領事館

總領事館ト領事館ニ分タレ、總領事館内ニハ情

報科ヲ領事館ニハ情報係ヲ置キ情報工作ニ當ツ

テ居タ

四在北平日本諜報機關

滿洲事變後半第一軍ハ日本ノ北支進取ノタメノ

大本營ト化シ、彼等ノ情報活動ニ公然ノ秘密

トナルニ至ツタ、日本僑トシテハ北平ヲハツ、

偵査區ニ區分シ、區毎ニ區長ヲ一人任命シ、

諜十五人ヲ任用セシメテ居ル、其ノ區分ハ次ノ

如クデアル

一 東單ヨリ東西牌樓ニ至ル一帯

二 東西ヨリ北新橋

三 地安門、新街口

四 新街口、西四牌樓

五 西四牌樓、西單牌樓

六 西單牌樓、廣安門

七 永安門、王安門

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部ヲ有スル、該會ハ市ニ各地ノ無頼ノ徒ニ接近シ
金錢ヲ以テ彼等ヲ誘惑シ、現ハ彼等ノ口實シテ館
報工作ニ用ヒシツアル、北平ニ日露等報ヲ開載
シ職員ハ主テ張好又ハ同族ヲ僱用シ、一万通書發
送ヲモ行ヒ平津ノ學生團體ヲツケテ總額萬圓ノ信
息ヲ報告セシメテ居ル

二 平魯化の教會

會長ハ王君軒カ曰云天復而我言聖ノ命ヲ受ケテ
歸國ヲ應命シ、平魯ニ於テ玉璽以治タルモノヲ鑑
得シツアル、又儒者下第者ヲ北平及平魯、平魯
道線ニ籍派シ、該工作ニ用ヒラシメツツアル

三 長城會

山海關曰云清初編纂長城會中任カ編輯セルモノナ
長城沿線ノ土着民中、現曰、該沿線口分子ト動
シナ長城ノ各口ニ於ケル中、何ノ最野道長ノ有無
ヲ調査セシメルノヲ目的トシテ居ル、長城ノ各口
ニ又約々十二ヶ所置キ、各又都會ニ歸スル大型編
纂會二種ヲ編ベ、表裏ノ長城沿線ヲ調査セシメテ
居ル

以下三頁

六 正義團

專ラ青紅幣分子ヲ加入セシメ彼等ヲ謀報ニ利用シテ居ル、一九三三年滿洲各地ニ於テ團員六三、五〇〇餘名ヲ獲得シテ滿洲ヲ圓長ニ迎へたる内ニモ（支那民衆救済會總處）ナルモノヲ經ケル内ニ於ケル青幣に傾倒シテ利用シテ組織ノ擴大ヲ計ツテ居ル、且天津ニ於テハ張青幣、首領李錦仁、義文輝、夏良治等ヲ召ミシテ正義團支へ幣法總處へノ加入ヲ勸メタ結果平津ノ青幣分子テ該團ニ加入シタルモノハ一〇、六〇〇餘名ニ達シ、三年以内ニ北京青幣ノ全部ヲ獲得セント企ムシテ居ル

要スルニ日本側ノ平津地方ニ於ケル謀報機關ノ數ハ實ニ多ク、上述ノモノハ其ノ主要ナルモノヲ數ケタニ過キナイ、他ノ在郷華人分會、直正幼女大同盟、大正紅正三義團總會、東工學和會、醫學會、實業會、金元教會、女子奉獻會、日滿連志會、手書會、青年會、天東樂、日餘青年團、新團、天理教等ハ元テ日本ノ間諜活動ニ當スル重要ナル機關ニシテ、平時ハ中國人ニ對シテ多少ノ恩惠ヲ施シ一旦有事ノ時ニハ中國人ヲ壓倒セントシテ居ルノデアル。土匪軍ハ實ニ日本側ノ情報機關ニ

觀ケル
 夏ニ古北口、山海關ノ各地ニモ特別機關カ置カレ、
 河北、察哈爾、山貢綏遠ノ各省ノ重要都市ニモ警備
 機關カ三百三十箇所ニ秘密裡ニ設ケラレテアリ其ノ
 數ノ多イコトハ意外テ、其ノ右列ノ電報ノ總局以上
 テアル

河北ニ於ケル日衣爲ノ情報工等ハ其軍ノ領勢下ニ在リ、一九三三年に實軍事司令官兩六旅ハ各地ノ偵察派出所内ニ偵査班ヲ設ケルコトニ決定シ

一省沽鎮ヲ派出所内ニ寄附探偵班ヲ

二唐山
三深縣
四秦皇島
五山海關
六天津

唐山
深縣
秦皇島
山海關
天津

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六 在通商日本探報機関

通商方面ニ於ケル日本ノ探報機關ハ大體次の如き所ニ分ケラレル

一 日本領事館

領事館ノ情報主務者ハ本國民デアリ、其ノ下ニ中山久次、菅多島勇等カ居ル、彼等ハ探知ヲ買取シ又榮森、大生、具勝等ノ阿片以テ所ヲ開ビシタリ或ハ参事官ニ通郎ヲ設ケ探報員人ヲ手先ニ使ツテ軍人、官吏ヲ監視セシメ情報ノ入手ニ努メテ居ル他ニ特設探報出張所ヲ設ケ各地ノ情報蒐集ノ中心機關ニタラシメテ居ル

二 桑原義夫

桑原ハ以前臺灣總督府ニ職ヲ奉シ又臺灣警備協會ノ幹務員テアツタカ現在迄八年間専ラ福建省内ノ情報工作ヲ擔任シ臺灣總督府及外省ト密接ナル關係ヲ持ツテ居ル、彼ノ工作對象ハ大體三ツニ分ツコトガ出來ル、即チ

(一) 大刀會匪ノ買収

(二) 臺灣青年團ノ組織

(三) 現役將校煙官更ノ交際ニ在リ毎月ノ經費ト

シテ約五千元ヲ外省カラ支給セラレル外臺灣總督府カラハ情報蒐集費トシテ二萬元内外ノ巨額ヲ支給セラレテ居ル

三 國報社

本新聞社ハ臺灣警備協會ノ經費ニ係リ社長松永榮カ回報ヲ引繼イテカラ既ニ五年以上ニナル、其ノ工作對象ハ新聞記者及政治ゴロト連絡シテ中國側ノ情報入手ニ在ル、社内ニハ無線電信機二臺ヲ設置シ外省總督府ト通信スル外日、臺人及漢奸、奸商等ノ商用電報モ取扱ツテ居ル

四 海軍武官

海軍武官須賀次郎ハ專テ日本海軍ノ第二艦隊、水雷隊々長ヲ勤メ海軍管内テハ相當ノ地位ニ在ル、其ノ活動ハ極メテ積極テ所有機會ヲ利用シテ一般ノ政情並外交政策ヲ偵察シツツアル

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七 在厦門日本諜報機關

厦門方面ニ於ケル日本側ノ情報機關モ亦次ノ四ツニ大別シ得ラレル

一 日本領事館

領事館ノ情報官係工作ハ高等諜ガ擔當シ、大使館情報部ノ官屬下ニ在リ、同時ニ外務省ノ指揮ヲモ受ケテ居ル、特務偵察隊ナルモノカアリ二組ニ分レテ活動シテ居ル

二 臺灣總督府駐在員及全閩新日報社

臺灣總督府ハ日本領事館ノ情報業務カ直接大使館及外務省ノ指導ヲ受ケテ居ル爲三年以前別個ニ海外駐在員制度ヲ設ケテ上海、廣東、各地ニ情報網ヲ組織シタカ特ニ福州及厦門ヲ重要視シテ居ル、最初厦門駐在員ハ太田某カ派遣セシカ太田ハ汕頭ニ轉シ後任ニ津重信カ任命セラレタ、全閩新日報社モ臺灣總督府ノ諜報機關ノ一ツテ當部ハ田中某カ責任者デアツタカ、後ニ津カ此ニ代ツタ

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又必要ニ應シテハ巨費ヲ投シテ參考資料ヲ買収シ、便紙毎ニ總督府ニ送付シテ居ル、其ノ經費ハ月約三、四元ヲ計上シテ居ル

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三 移動警察

臺灣總督府へ情報部ノ協助ヲ連絡ヲ計ルル一九三五年三月總督府ヨリ警官數名ヲ各地ニ派遣シテ該地ノ日本領事館及情報担当者ト連絡セシメ、各地ニ於ケル軍民、民衆等ノ收容ノ行動等ヲ内偵セシメテ居ル

四 臺灣軍武官

各地駐在ノ臺灣軍武官ハ各自獨立シタ情報ヲ表チ廈門ノ陸軍武官研究生大本カ在任中ハ失意ノ政客、軍人及内島分子ヲ連絡スル外ニ新革命同盟會「ナルモノヲ組織シテ廈門市内ノ治安維持ヲ許リ、又時ニハ變遷シテ危機ニ出入シ中國側ノ各方面ノ人士ト交際シテ情報ノ蒐集ニ努メツツアツタ

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以ヘハ中國ニ在ル英、米、露各自ノ商業活動サヘモ手クカラ日本間諜ノ主眼ナ點域トナツテ居ル、中國社會生活ノ核心ニ出渡スル日本人ノ確ソト全部ハ間諜ト見做シテモ疑義ナク、實ムヘキ中國人

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P R E F A C E

This supplement was printed some time ago in the First Paragraph of the Eighth Chapter of a book entitled the "Outline of Guidance of Intelligence Service of Chiang Kaishek Regime" printed and distributed by this Unit as a guiding material on security. However, owing to circumstances this part was eliminated from the text and printed in a separate volume.

Sept. 1940

President's Chamber

Chief of Defense Unit

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Chapter 8 International Espionage Networks in China

Section 1 JAPAN

Before the Meiji Restoration, Japan was only a colonized country. To find the key to the question why such a country has become so strong and prosperous, we must trace back to the remote Russo-Japanese War in 1905. Needless to say, the victory of Japan, which was but a less advanced nation at that time, over Russia was the results of the efforts of the government and people united together for more than scores of years, but as an important factor of her success, could be mentioned in particular her intelligence operation. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japanese position in the world was settled at last. By the lessons learnt through this war, the Japanese government's reliance on military power was more and more deepened and it was endeavored more earnestly /than before/ for the development of intelligence networks. The government, in the end, came to harbor an ambition to invade China, and started its intelligence operation toward China, too, and was making preparations to encroach upon and absorb China. It is clear that the Japanese intelligence operation had been carried on at the back of internal disturbances, which broke out year after year in China. But our soldiers not considering the circumstances, judge the Japanese activities among them to be the ones for their / i.e. Chinese soldiers' / own benefit and do not realize that at the back of their activities there is a large scale system of intelligence operations directed by the government.

It is safe to say that the whole of China is covered with the Japanese spy networks, especially North China, South China, Nanking, Shanghai and all parts of Mongolia are infected with Japanese spies.

The Japanese espionage policy toward China is similar on some points to the so-called continental policy. All over China, she has extended her espionage networks and is carrying on her activities with the aim of occupying China politically.

(p 3)

Not only the political and economical centers of all the important places in China, but particularly the military centers for instance, such sea-ports as make inland ports /?/, railways, and fortified zones are infested with the Japanese spies. At the time of the first European War, Frenchmen said that all the Germans in France were spies, and this can be applied to the Japanese residing in China. As made public by a certain Meguro, a Japanese, in a certain newspaper in Berlin on September, 1932, the duties of Japanese military spies are said to have strictly provided for by the Army General Staff.

What we have been informed about the contents is as follows:

1. Military spies should always pay close attention to the military strength, the number of arms, the disposition of forces, the operation plan, etc., in the bounds of their spying area. On any changes in China, military spies should immediately submit a report to General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo and at the same time to military spy associates in China.

2. Military spies should have a profound knowledge of the special state of affairs of every part of China and constant attention should also be paid to any change no matter how trifling it may be, in the field of railways and communications.

Special attention must be paid to the location of munition storage and of the powder magazines.

3. It is requested to investigate and confirm all the structures which can be converted into barracks, fortresses and munition factories and to study at ordinary times, how to interrupt telephone and telegram communications in the areas in case of war.

4. Military spies are requested to take measures to increase the confidence of the Chinese towards Japan and also to take every chance to form a private friendship with Chinese officials and military officers all over China in order to make

it easy to survey their personality and their military and political opinions toward the enemy. Moreover, they are requested to make a secret examination for the existence of other secret activities.

5. Military spies should be acquainted with and understand the economic situation and important cases occurring in the cities and towns to be spied. Attention should be paid especially to mining banks and those commercial enterprises which have relations with military affairs. The above mentioned five points are only the principal ones. The conspiracy of the Japanese military spies against China of course consists in more precise and outrageous plans. Only we, outsiders, are not well acquainted with the whole feature. It is learned that information is incessantly sent from the spies residing in China to General Staff Headquarters in Tokyo. Any mat or that may occur at any time and place in the vast country of China cannot slip away from the sly eyes of Japanese spies. Poor Chinese are unconsciously placed on the dressing-board as they, Japanese, want. /TN: ...are destined to be treated at the mercy of the Japanese spies in spite of themselves./ Japan has fully been acquainted with China. It is true that the knowledge of Japanese on China is more profound than that of the Chinese.

Further on, the outline of the Japanese intelligence institutes all over China will be mentioned for the investigator's information.

Japanese Intelligence Organs in Shanghai

Japanese intelligence activities in the Yangtze Valley has Shanghai as its base. The Japanese residents and their houses in Shanghai number approximately 26,000 and 6639 respectively, and the majority of the grown-ups are in a official or non-official capacity performing the role of espionage. Massage-shops in dance-halls, tea-houses, cafes, restaurants, etc. in the area of HONGKEW are covering the intelligence activities. All of the residents have organized a "Japanese Street Federation of Shanghai" /Shanghai Nippon-jin Kakuro Rengo-Kai./ flying party, etc. and are mutually exchanging informations with the Japanese Consulate, Embassy and the Military Police. Even from these facts, it enabled to clarify that the Japanese intelligence activities in Shanghai have already penetrated within the societies, the extent of its dreadfulness.

Roughly, the following are the Japanese Intelligence Organs in Shanghai.

1. Japanese Embassy
Japanese embassy in China is established at A 25 Huangpu Road, which was elevated from a legation in 1935. After

the return of Ambassador ARITA, Ambassador KAWAGOE succeeded the post. The Embassy has an Information Dept., which deals with general political informations.

In 1933 when it was still a legation, a huge sum of 110,000 yen was appropriated for the secret funds of the Information Dept. The name of the first chief of the Dept. is unknown, but the second chief was SUMA Yakichiro, the third KAWAI, Tatsuo, then ASHINO Hiroshi and the present one is the fifth.

2. Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai.

The Consulate is located at No. 1 of Yangtze Road and its main effort is directed to the collection of general information concerning Chinese, Korean, Formosan and Japanese residents.

On July 1st of 1935, judicial consuls in China assembled in Shanghai and held a conference in which the abolition of the regulations for disciplinary punishment of vagrants /Ronin/ was decided. Since then, the majority of the Japanese and Korean vagrants /Ronin/ were charged with secret communication of Japanese spies under the direction of the said consulate and began activity by smuggling themselves among Chinese.

3. Military Attache's Chamber.

It deals solely in the military investigation in the field of Army affairs, and some of the activities in Shanghai are significant. Moreover a huge wireless telegraphy have been established through which informations are being wired.

4. Office of Resident-officers in Shanghai of the General Staff.

It has an Information Dept. which takes charge of intelligence activities. The department is divided into 7 sections which has no connection with each other. Namely:

1. Military Affairs Sec. - in charge of military investigation activities.
2. Political Affairs Sec. - in charge of political affairs.
3. Party Affairs Sec. - " " " Party Affairs.
4. Business Affairs Sec. - " " " business affairs
5. Student Affairs Sec. - " " " student movements
6. Labor Affairs Sec. - " " " investigation of labor movements.
7. Cultural Affairs Sec. - in charge of affairs concerning cultural organizations, newspapers, magazines and publications.

5. Shanghai Branch of the Ex-service Men's Association.

The chief of the branch is JIGO and the head of the Information is YAMAMOTO, Eiji. It has thirty officers and the membership totals 762.

In peace time weapons are not carried, nor is military training exercised. They are exclusively engaged in the investigation of the construction of Chinese fortresses and batteries and their defense condition.

6. Shanghai Office of the South Manchurian Railway Co.

It collects informations only in the fields of economy and culture. The collection of Chinese publications (magazines and newspapers) in this office is said to be about the foremost in China in kinds and number.

In addition to these, "Navy Attache's Chamber", "Shanghai Branch of the Manchurian Development Society in China", "Shanghai Meiji Society", "Mutual Assistance Society of the Asiatic People", "Japan-China Good-will Society," "East Asia Economic Inquiry Bureau" and all Japanese newspapers, banks and schools are reconnaissance organs. Japan has also established many wireless stations in Shanghai through which they listen-in on international code messages. This type of equipments in various areas are indeed startling.

Moreover, the Nanking branch of Japanese Embassy has 40 plain-clothes men who are divided into four units, a, b, c and d. They are engaged in not only the protection of the embassy but also intelligence activities in various areas of Nanking. It is needless to say of Japanese press men /engaged in the activities/.

II The Japanese Intelligence Organ in HANKOW

In the three cities, WU CHANG, HANKOW and HAN YANG are important areas along the YANGTZE River, and the facilities of intelligence organs and the activities of the Japanese espionage in the said areas are about the same as that in Shanghai. At present, in the three cities, HANKOW, WU CHANG and HAN YANG, the intelligence services are carried out by dividing WU CHANG into four reconnoitering sections, HAN YANG into two sections and HANKOW into five, and the intelligence department of the Japanese Consulate-General controls all the activities in these sections. The expenditure of the Consulate which had formerly been ¥400,000 has been increased to ¥700,000 since October 1935 and at the same time, the secret service expenditure of the Consulate has increased more than ¥100,000.

The following are the other intelligence organs:

1. The General Intelligence Organ in the Five Provinces, HU PEI, HU NAN, HO NAN, SSU CHUAN and KIANG HSI.

This organ is under the control of Consul-General MIURA Yoshiaki, and belongs to the Foreign Office. Some men are always dispatched to the provinces and are engaged in intelligence activities.

2. Army and Naval Officers' quarters.

Army and Naval officers take charge of the intelligence services and they are under the control of the Japanese military command. They are engaged in buying off Chinese traitors and collecting informations.

3. The resident officers of HANKOW of the Intelligence Bureau of the War Ministry.

A certain TAKANO in charge and more than ten Chinese informants are working under him.

4. The resident officers at HANKOW of the Naval Ministry.

IKETAKE, Commander of the Naval landing party, is taking charge of this service and has more than ten Chinese spies under him.

5. CHING CHI HUI.

They are in activity at HAN YANG, KIU KIANG and other places.

III The Japanese Intelligence Organ in TIENTSIN

The Japanese garrison constitutes the main body of the Japanese intelligence net in TIENTSIN district with the assistance of the Japanese Consulate-police and some Chinese traitors.

The special service organs attached to the Headquarters of the Japanese Garrison in North China is the controlling organ of all intelligence activities in North China and at the same time the highest office of all military and police intelligence organs as well. The sphere of jurisdiction of this organ is very extensive and it commands a large staff. The intelligence nets covering the whole TIENTSIN district are stretched in all directions and not even the smallest corner is left untouched. Aside from the above, there are the following various intelligence

organizations in TIENTSIN.

1. The special service organs in North China.

This organ was established in February of 1935 through the cooperation of the Staff Department of the Japanese Garrison in North China which belongs to the Japanese Military Special Service organs, the Administrative Bureau of the Home Affairs Ministry of MANCHUKUO which belongs to the Special Service organs of the KWANTUNG Army, etc. and AOKI, Shigeru is the first chief of the organs and SUWABE Yasujiro is the first chief in charge of the Special services.

2. The High Class Reconnaissance and Investigation Office.

This was organized through the cooperation of the Japanese army headquarters and the police department of the Japanese Consulate. A certain MATO, in charge of Penal Affairs of the Police Department of the Consulate, has been appointed concurrently the Chief of the office, and Captain MORITA, staff officer of the Japanese Army Headquarters, vice-chief of the office. Twelve spies are employed and the monthly expense is 900 yuan.

3. The Black Shirt Society.

This is an undercover /Teisatsu/ agency and organ for assassinating and is constituted of fifteen or sixteen members. They catch any Chinese whom they think suspicious, and shoot the man at once; the body is taken into the Japanese Army Headquarters and cremated. 500 WEN /?/ per man is given to the assassinator as a reward.

4. The Japanese-Manchurian Kindred Spirits Society.
/NICHIMAN RENSHEI SHA/

The Headquarters of this society is in TOKYO and its internal constitution is kept strictly secret. The kindred-spirits-society in TIENTSIN is led by a certain Japanese named KUDO. They are engaged mostly in assassination, espionage activities, and detecting evidences, and they have a secret execution ground. At present, the said KUDO has been transferred to TOKYO, and his successor being despatched, the society is now undergoing reorganization.

5. The Great East Society. /DAITO SHA/

This is an information and intelligence organ and has special employees despatched in SHANGHAI, NAN KING and HANKOW.

6. The Women's Special Corps.

This was established by SAKAI Takashi, Staff Officer of the Japanese Army Headquarters at TIENTSIN and KAWASHIMA Yoshiko, an intelligence agent of MANCHUKUO. Forty girls are trained for two months and after completing the course they are organized into a women's corps. The first period training was completed in mid-February 1935, and twenty girls were despatched to PEIPING, fifteen to TIENTSIN and five to the TSIN-PU railroad line respectively.

(1) They are to find out Chinese Military conditions by tempting young Chinese officers, or

(2) they are to investigate the traffic conditions and transportation capacity of the TSIN-PU railroad.

7. The Sino-Japanese Association for the Study of the secret teachings of the SHINGON Sect. /CHUNICHI SHINGON MIKKYO KEN KYU KAI/ with HAYASHI, Nobuo as the leader of the society, it is making connections with the Chinese notables out of official life and is attempting the expansion of the potential power in North China. It is also exchanging informations with each other by setting up communication nets.

8. The Japanese Consulate in TIENTSIN.

It is divided into the Consulate-General and the Consulate. There is an intelligence section in the Consulate-General and an intelligence branch in the Consulate, both having charge of intelligence activities.

IV. The Japanese Intelligence Organ in PEIPING.

Since the Manchurian incident, the whole area including PEIPING and TIENTSIN has become an Imperial Headquarters for the Japanese advance into North China, and their intelligence activities have also become an open secret. PEIPING is divided into eight reconnaissance districts by the Japanese, each district having one Chief and fifteen spies. The division are as follows:

1. Whole area from TUNG TAN to TUNG HSI PAI LOU.
2. Whole area from TUNG SSU PAI LOU to PEI HSIN CHIAO.
3. Whole area from TI AN MEN to HSIN CHIEH KOU.
4. Whole area from HSIN CHIEH KOU to HSI SSU PAI LOU.

5. Whole area from HSI SSU PAI LOU to HSI TAN PAI LOU.
6. Whole area from HSI TAN PAI LOU to KWANG AN MEN.
7. Whole area from YUNG AN MEN to WANG AN MEN.
8. Whole area from Nanchitze to Chungwenmen.

The following are only those among the Japanese Intelligence organ in the city of Peiping known to us:

1. The Embassy in China.

The Embassy has an information office, headed by SHIMIZU, Tozo and which is equipped with two wireless telegraph instruments, one 5,000 "WATT" and another 100 "WATT", and is communicating with Tokyo, Mukden, Tientsin, Shanhaikwan and the war districts. Most of the Japanese intelligence activities in Peiping/directed by the Embassy. Besides, in the Embassy, there is an unit in charge of special activities under the responsibility of attache TAKAHASHI. This unit organizes an intelligence net work by dispatching special service men to such places as Suiyuan, Tatung, Ninhsia, Shihchiachuang, etc., organizes an intelligence net work and has them maintain contact with the special service men under SAKAI.

2. The Japanese Residents Association in Peiping.

The Association has in its organization a "Yamato Club" where there are organized military arts, tennis, baseball, cinema departments etc., the responsible persons of which are carrying on energetic activities in Tientsin. The association has a fairly long history as an intelligence organ and as an agency for communication with Chinese traitors, and in war time its members and responsible persons are to be protected by the Japanese gendarmerie. In peace time they are exerting themselves in collecting informations in cooperation with the Residents Association in Tientsin whose members total more than 10,000.

3. "Jinrui Aizen Kai", /the Humanitarian Society/.

The president is KITAMURA Takamitsu. The society has three branches in Tangshan, Luanhsien and Pashi and, usually by approaching vagrants in various places and tempting them with money or threatening them, it is making use of them in intelligence activities. In Peiping, a Japanese language school has been organized and all the faculty of the school are making use of Chinese traitors or spies on one hand, and on the other, are also giving instructions by correspondence, by which they keep contact with students in Peiping and Tientsin who are to

report on school informations.

4. The Buddhism Spreading Society.

Wang Chunhsuan, president of the society, has organized an intelligence network by the order of the Japanese attache's chamber and is propagandizing the so-called monarchy in Peiping and Tientsin. Furthermore, he is secretly despatching more than 10 of his believers to Peiping and other places along the Peiping-Hankow and the Peiping Suiyuan Railways to carry out intelligence activities.

5. "Chojo Kai", /the Great Wall Society/.

The society was organized by Lt. Col. GIGA, Chief of the Japanese Special Service Agency in Shanhaikwan. Its purpose is to detect through its connection with the pro-Japanese, pro-Manchurian elements among the natives along the Great Wall whether there are any Chinese military establishments at the gates of the Great Wall. The society has twelve branch stations at the gates of the Great Wall, and each branch station has a wireless telegraphy instrument and two large-type cameras for photographing strategic zones along the Great Wall.

6. "Seigi Dan" / the Righteousness Party/.

The members of this party are mostly those belonging to Chingpang (the Blue Society) and Hungpang (the Red Society) and they are used in gathering information. In 1935, it counted more than 63,500 members all over Manchuria and SAKAI became its leader. Having established the so-called "Chinese People Friendship Liaison Office" within the Great Wall, the party is planning to enlarge its organization by making use of organizations inside the Great Wall related to Chingpang. Moreover, the party invited Li Ming-te, Captain of the Anching Society, Yuan Wen hui, Mai Kwang chih, etc., at Tientsin and recommended them to enter "Seigi Dan" or the Friendship Liaison Office. As a result, the Chingpang men in Peiping and Tientsin who entered the party totalled over 10,600. The party is planning to obtain all of the Chingpangs in North China within three years.

In short, the Japanese intelligence organs in Peiping and Tientsin district are very numerous. The above mentioned organs are only the principal ones. Others, such as "Zaigo Gunjin Bunkai" (Branch Association of ex-soldiers), "Toa Bukkyo Dai Domei" (The Great Union of East Asia Buddhism), "Dai Ajia Shugi Domeikai" (The Great Asiatic Union), "Toa Kyowakai" (the East Asia Concord Society), "Zenrinkai" (the Neighborly Friendship Society), "Hodokai" (the Morality Society), "Konkokyokai" (T.N.- a religious association of the Konko Sect), "Jo shi Seitoku Kyokai"

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(the Women's Sacred Moral Society), "Nichi Men Buikai" (the Japanese-Manchurian Relief Society), "Uchu-kyo Bokunkai" (the Pantheism Dabun Society), "Daito Ryo" (the Great East Dormitory), "Kokusai Seinen Fukum Dan" (the International Youth Service Society), "Tenri kyo" /T.N. a religious association of the Tenri Sect/ etc., are all important organizations protecting the Japanese intelligence activities, and in peace time, they are doing more or less for the Chinese people with the intention of making use of them in case of emergency. It is said that DOHIMARA is always saying to the Japanese in charge of intelligence service that "they use the Chinese to detect the state of things in CHINA, there is nothing which cannot be found out, and if they use the Chinese to destroy things Chinese, nothing can be left undestroyed." Judging from this, it can easily be imagined how sharp the Japanese conspiracy is.

V. Japanese Intelligence Organs in HOPEI

Japanese intelligence activities in Hopei are under the guidance of the Kwantung Army. In 1935, General MINAMI, Commander of the Kwantung Army decided to establish secret-inquiry squads in consulate police branch offices at various places, and established:

- 1) Tangku secret inquiry squad in the Tangku Consulate Police Branch office,
- 2) Tangshan secret inquiry squad in the Tangshan Consulate Police Branch Office.
- 3) Lansien secret inquiry squad in the Lansien Consulate Police Branch office.
- 4) Chinwangtao secret inquiry squad in the Chinwangtao Consulate Police Branch Office.
- 5) Shanhaikwan secret inquiry squad in the Shanhaikwan Consulate Police Branch office, and
- 6) Tientsin Secret inquiry squad in the Tientsin Consulate Police Branch Office.

Besides these special service organs were also established at Kupeikon and Shanhaikwan and no less than 350 detective organs were secretly set up in important cities of the provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Shantung and Suiyuan. The number of them is surprisingly large and the extent of their activities is beyond imagination.

VI Japanese Intelligence Organs at Fuchow.

Japanese intelligence organs in the Fuchow district are generally divided into the following four places:

1. The Japanese Consulate.

The head of the intelligence service of the consulate is MATSUMOTO, Takeshi (?) and, NAKANISHI Hiroji, and KITAJIMA, Isamu, etc. are working under him. They are making efforts to obtain informations by bribing Chinese traitors, by establishing opium-smoking places, such as Chinsen, Fasheng, Shinsheng, etc. and also by establishing licensed quarters at Fengmenchiang and making the women working there tempt soldiers and government officials. Aside from these, special police branches are established in various places as the central organs of collecting informations of the places.

2. KUWAHARA Yoshio

KUWAHARA once held a post in the Government-General of Formosa, and was a clerk of the Formosa Neighborly Friendship Association. He has been in charge of intelligence activities in Fukien Province for these 8 years. He is in close connection with the Government-General of Formosa and the Foreign Ministry. The objects of his activities are generally divided into three:

- (1) To buy over the bandits of Tachohui,
- (2) To organize the Formosa Young Men's Association and
- (3) To associate with officers in active service and government officials. Besides a monthly sum of about 5,000 yuan as expenses paid by the Foreign Ministry, he is supplied with a huge sum of 20,000 yuan or so by the Government-General of Formosa as expenses for collecting informations.

3. The Minpao Office.

This newspaper office is under the management of the Formosa Neighborly Friendship Association, and it is already more than 5 years since the president, MATSUNAGA Sakae took over the Minpao. Their object of activities consists in obtaining informations of the Chinese through connections with newspapermen and political adventurers. /"KOROTO"/ Two wireless apparatuses are installed in the office, with which they not only communicate with the Foreign Ministry and the Government-General of Formosa, but also accept commercial messages of Japanese, Formosans, Chinese traitors, profiteers, etc.

4. The naval officer.

Naval Officer SUGA Hikojiro once was the chief of the Torpedo boat Division of the Second Fleet and is in a respectable

position in the Navy Ministry. His activities are in full swing. He takes every opportunity to make inquiries into general political situations and diplomatic policies.

VII Japanese Intelligence Organ at Amoy

The Japanese intelligence organ in the Amoy district can also be roughly classified into the following four:

1. Japanese Consulate.

The Secret Service Division is in charge of the actual activities of the intelligence service of the consulate. It is under the command of the Intelligence Section of the Embassy and also at the same time receives instructions from the Foreign Affairs Ministry. There is a special reconnoitering party which carry on its activities divided into two groups.

2. Resident officials of the Government General of Formosa, and the Chuan Min Hsin Jih Pao She.

The intelligence service of the Japanese consulate being under the direct command of the Embassy and the Foreign Ministry, the Government General of Formosa established separately an organization of the Overseas Resident officials three years ago and set up an intelligence net in Shanghai, Kwantung and other districts, of which Foochow and Amoy are the most important. First, a certain Mr. Ota was sent to Amoy as resident official but he was transferred to Swatow and in his place Mr. Sawa Shigenobu was appointed. The Chuan Min Hsin Jih Pao She is also an intelligence organ of the Government General of Formosa. A certain Tanaka was in charge of the organ, but was later replaced by SAWA.

Besides this, there is the Min Tung Newspaper and its chief work lies in counter-espionage activities regarding transfer of forces, their disposition, their strength, anti-Japanese organizations, air-fields, forts and various other matters. When necessary also buys over reference materials at an enormous sum and sends them to the Government General of Formosa by every available ship and the expenditure for this work amounts to three to four yuan per month.

3. Roving-police Organization.

For the purpose of promoting close connection between these intelligence nets, the Government General of Formosa established, in the spring of 1935, a roving police organization. Several policemen are despatched to various districts in South China from the Government General to communicate with the Japanese Consulates in these places and with the intelligence agents, they

are making private inquiries about the movements of military and group passengers in various places.

4. Resident army and navy officers.

Japanese army and navy officers stationed at various places have their own independent intelligence nets. Once an army student officer named Omoto, stationed in Amoy, organized, while in office, a "New Revolution Alliance Association" and planned the disturbance of peace in the city of Amoy, besides coming in touch with politicians and militarists in obscurity and insurgent elements. He sometimes went in disguise to pleasure resorts, associated with Chinese people of various circles and exerted himself in gathering informations from them.

By what we have stated above, we can see that the Japanese intelligence nets set up in China have completely encircled the whole Chinese community. Not only the internal conditions of the Chinese people, but also the speeches and movements of foreigners are the objectives of their investigations.

For instance, British, American and Soviet commercial organs in China have already been for a long time the chief targets of Japanese espionage. It is not too much to say that almost all the Japanese who have access to the core of the Chinese social life are spies. The pitiable Chinese people are ignorant and when coming in contact with the Japanese they do not even think of taking the least precautions which is truly a very fearful state of things.

C E R T I F I C A T E

IPS No. 1054 (39)

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Shinaji KOBAYASHI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of the Archives and Document Section of the 1st Demob. Bureau, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 20 pages, dated Sept, 1940 and described as follows: Covering letter of the Chief of the Defense Section of the South Manchurian Railway Company with the enclosure of the 1st Section of the 8th part of the Document entitled: "Main Directive Regulations of the Intelligence Service of Chang-Kai Shek's regime"

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Vol. 18, 1940, Secret - Secret Daily Files between War Ministry and Manchurian Forces (1st Demobilization Bureau).

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of Oct. 1947.

s/ Shinaji Kobayashi
Signature of Official
Secretary of the Archives and
Document Section of 1st
Demob. Bureau
Official Capacity

Witness: Torakichi Nakamura

Statement of Official Procurement

I, HENRY A. DOLAN, Jr., hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of October, 1947

s/ Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
Name

Witness s/ Richard A. Larsh

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

MINUTES OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING

Concerning the conclusion of the protocol among JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN for the extension of the term of validity of the Anti-Comintern Pact, and the exchange of secret documents between JAPAN and GERMANY for the abolition of the annexed secret agreements of the Pact.

Opened on 22 (Saturday) November 1941 at 10:10 a.m. in the Imperial presence.

Members present:

President HARA
Vice-President SUZUKI

Ministers

Premier, concurrently Home and War Minister, TOJO	Seat #5
Education Minister HASHIDA	Seat #6
Public Welfare Minister KOIZUMI	Seat #8
Justice Minister IWAMURA	Seat #9
Navy Minister SHIMADA	Seat #10
Foreign, concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister, TOJO	Seat #11
Communications, concurrently Railways Minister, TERASHIMA	Seat #12
Commerce and Industry Minister KISHI	Seat #14

Councillors

ISHII - Seat #17, ARIMA - Seat #18, KUBOTA - Seat #19,
ISHIZUKA - Seat #20, SHIMIZU - Seat #21, MINAMI - Seat #22,
NARA - Seat #23, ARAKI - Seat #24, MATSUI - Seat #25,
MATSUURA - Seat #27, USHIO - Seat #28, HAYASHI - Seat #29,
FUKAI - Seat #30, FUTAKAMI - Seat #31, MANO - Seat #32,
OSHIMA - Seat #33, OBATA - Seat #34, TAKEKOSHI - Seat #35,
MITSUCHI - Seat #36, IZAWA - Seat #37, and IKEDA - Seat #38.

Absentees

Princes:

Prince YASUHITO	Seat No. 1
Prince NOBLIHITO	Seat No. 2
Prince TAKAHITO	Seat No. 3
Prince KOTOHITO	Seat No. 4

Ministers:

Agriculture and Forestry Minister INO Seat #7
Finance Minister KAYA Seat #13

Councillors:

Councillor KANEKO Seat #16
Councillor SUGAWARA Seat #26

Committee Members:

MORIYAMA - The Chief of the Bureau of Legislation
SATO - The Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation
SAKAMOTO - The Director of the European-Asiatic Bureau of the
Foreign Office.

Bureau of the Foreign Office

MATSUMOTO - The Chief of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office
IMAMATSU - The Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Affairs
Ministry
IKEDA - The Director of the Bureau of Criminal Affairs of the
Justice Ministry

Reporter:

ISHII, Chairman of the Investigation Committee

Chief Secretary:

Chief Secretary HORIE

Secretaries:

Secretary MOROHASHI
Secretary TAKATSWI

President: (HARA)

The meeting is now in session.

The subject under discussion is "the conclusion of the protocol among JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN for the extension of the term of validity of the anti-comintern pact, and the exchange of secret documents between JAPAN and GERMANY for the abolition of the annexed secret agreements of the pact."

Opening the committee stage, I shall omit the oral reading and request, at once, a report from the Chairman of the Investigation Committee.

The Reporter: (ISHII)

In regard to the "conclusion of the protocol among JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN for the extension of the term of validity of the anti-comintern pact and the exchange of secret documents between JAPAN and GERMANY for the abolition of the annexed secret agreements of the pact" referred at this time to the Privy Council by the Emperor, others, and myself, were appointed members of the Investigation Committee. The Committee held its meeting on the 21st of this month and after hearing the explanations of the Ministers concerned and interested officials, an investigation was carried out."

According to the explanation of the Minister of this department, ITALY, as an original signatory, on 6 November 1937, became a party to the agreement which was concluded between JAPAN and GERMANY against the Communist "International" on the 25th of November 1936 at Berlin. HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN followed suit. But it was decided that the agreement should remain in force for a period of five years and that the contracting powers should understand the attitude of future co-operation of the contracting powers before expiration of the above term, and that the above term is to expire on 24th of November of this year. However, when Foreign Minister MATSUOKA visited GERMANY in March of this year, the German Foreign Minister told Mr. MATSUOKA of GERMANY'S desire to extend the validity of the agreement. On 24th of October, the German Ambassador in TOKYO formally proposed to extend the term of the agreement for another five years. On 27th of the same month, the ITALIAN Ambassador in TOKYO also submitted that the ITALIAN Government had the same opinion as the GERMAN Government on the subject. As the Imperial Government felt all the more the necessity of co-operation for the preventing of communist destruction, which was the purpose of the anti-comintern pact, even after five years since the conclusion of the pact, we recognized the desirability of beginning negotiations for the extension of the validity of the agreement, and we replied on 30 October to both the GERMAN and ITALIAN Ambassadors in TOKYO that we agreed with the proposal of both governments, and at the same time we decided to conduct detailed negotiations at Berlin. Since then the negotiations have continued between JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY, and as a result, a definite plan of the protocol was reached; furthermore the three co-operating countries proposed the extension of the validity of the agreement to HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN, and obtained their assent. The protocol was consequently signed by the representatives of the governments of the six countries.

Though the annexed Secret Agreement to the anti-comintern pact exists only between JAPAN and GERMANY, the German Government, when making an offer for the prolongation of the period of validity of the said pact, has expressed its desire not to prolong the validity

of the annexed Secret Agreement. Due to the great changes that have taken place in the international situation as compared to the time when the annexed secret agreement was signed, the JAPANESE Government recognizes that there is no reason for its continuation today. Therefore, having decided to agree to this GERMAN proposal, she is going to make a draft of a secret official exchange document to this effect and exchange it at the same time the protocol is signed. The gist of each agreement is as follows:

I - PROTOCOL

In the pact now in force, it is pledged that the signatories should inform each other concerning the activities of the communist international; consult each other in regards to necessary defense measures; and accomplish these measures by close co-operation. Moreover they pledged that they would take defensive measures based on the purport of the pact in regards to Third Powers whose domestic equilibrium is threatened by the destructive movements of the Communist "International"; and jointly advise their participation in the pact. The period of validity, the measures to be taken thereafter, etc. of this pact were decided. In addition, in regards to the method of co-operation by the governments of the interested countries in the above defensive measures and other details from the standpoint of executing the pact, several provisions were established in an annexed protocol. The protocol, in its preamble, states that the governments of the six countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, ITALY, HUNGARY, MANCHUKUO, and SPAIN, recognizing that the pact which they have mutually concluded for the purpose of defense against the activities of the Communist "International," has proved most effective, and firmly believing that the close co-operation against the above common enemy was to their mutual interests, have decided to extend the period of validity of the said pact.

In its text it is provided that:

- 1) The above mentioned pact directed against the "Communist International" will be extended for five years from November 25, 1941 (16th year of SHOWA).
- 2) Any country wishing to participate in the above pact upon the invitation of the three Governments of JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY shall deliver her declaration of participation in written form to the GERMAN Government, who shall notify the other contracting governments of its receipt. And the participation shall take effect from the date of the receipt of the declaration by the German Government.

- 3) This protocol shall be written in JAPANESE, GERMAN, and ITALIAN and each will respectively be the official text, and shall be enforced from the date signatures are affixed. At a proper time prior to the expiration of the said five years period, the signatories shall reach an understanding as to the form of their co-operation thereafter.

II - SECRET OFFICIAL EXCHANGE DOCUMENTS

At the time of the conclusion of the pact directed against the "Communist International," both Governments concluded a secret annexed agreement with the object of protecting their common interests from military oppression by the Soviet Union. It was pledged that if either of the signatories were attacked or threatened with attack by Soviet Russia without provocation, the other signatory power would not take any measures which would result in an advantage for Soviet Russia but would immediately hold a conference to decide on measures to be taken to protect their common interests. They further pledged that, during the term of this agreement, political treaties incompatible with the spirit of this agreement would not be concluded with Soviet Russia without the mutual consent of the contracting powers, and that this agreement shall be enforced at the same time as the pact against the "Communist International" and shall have the same period of validity. In addition the meaning and the extent of the so called "political treaty" in this agreement were defined with an annexed official exchange document, and, in this agreement, an explanation is added concerning the effect of the treaty now existing between GERMANY and SOVIET RUSSIA. Furthermore, it was decided with an understanding that this agreement should be kept secret. However, a copy of the draft in the form of an exchange document between the representatives of both the JAPANESE and GERMAN Governments, is to decide on the abolition of the above secret annexed agreement, its appendix and the understanding as of November 25, 1941, regardless of the provisions set forth in Article III of the secret annexed agreement.

It seems that on account of the fact that expiration of the effective period for the pact against Communist "International" in which JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY were three original signatories and which, later, MANCHUKUO, HUNGARY, and SPAIN participated are expected, the former of these drafts is intended to conclude an agreement in a form of protocol among the above six countries in order to extend the said pact for another five years; and the latter is aimed at abrogating in a form of the exchange of official notes the agreements, etc., in which the establishment of close connection between JAPAN and GERMANY was promised at the conclusion of the said agreement for the joint check against the military pressure of Soviet Union. All these steps, in view of the existing international situations, can be said to be proper ones, and also that no hindrance can be found in any of the

articles and clauses thereof. The objective of Communist "International," however, lies in the destruction and violent pressure to the existing countries by every possible ways and means, and its activities in each country constitute a serious menace.

Therefore, it is our earnest desire that the government will, in carrying out this pact, doubly apply the provisions in endeavoring to thoroughly exterminate the communist movement in the country. Then, the investigation committee unanimously decided that this draft be carried as is, together with the said request. The result of the above investigation is reported.

NO. 21 - (S-IMIZU)

Indeed, I approve of the draft of this matter, but for caution's sake I want to ask some questions.

What is the true intention of GERMANY in desiring the abrogation of the annexed secret agreement?

The second clause of RUSSO-JAPANESE Temporary Agreement which was concluded on January 20 of this year states "This protocol is to be replaced by the new agreement which is now in the process of negotiation and is to be concluded in 1941 between the governments of JAPAN and the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS." What is the progress of the negotiation for the new agreement which is to be concluded in this year?

Furthermore, the government officially announced in June of this year of signing a trade and payment treaty between JAPAN and the U.S.S.R. What is the subsequent progress?

Moreover, will the conclusion of the RUSSO-JAPANESE fisheries treaty be affected by the abrogation of the annexed secret agreement of this draft?

SEAT NO. 11 (TOGO)

As to the abolishment of the Secret Annexed Agreement GERMANY did not explain the details in particular. However, looking at it from an objective point of view, GERMANY is desirous of JAPAN's aid because she is in the midst of a war against the U.S.S.R. However, she realizes that due to the existence of a treaty of neutrality between JAPAN and RUSSIA, she is unable to ask for JAPAN's aid.

Therefore, since this agreement does not meet the present situation, GERMANY hopes for its abolishment. The Fishery problem is complicated and delicate in various points. In the negotiations since this spring, the USSR has shown considerable earnestness in these negotiations, but while progress had not yet been made, there was an

outbreak of war between GERMANY and the U.S.S.R. For this reason, the situation is such that the fishery negotiations cannot help but be suspended. Since it has always been our desire to stabilize our fisheries rights based on a long-term agreement, we hope to take advantage at an early opportunity to re-open the negotiations, and if at all possible, to conclude a treaty during this year. However, whether the U.S.S.R. can afford to sign a treaty becomes a problem, and at the same time it is necessary to carefully study the transition of the U.S.S.R.'s power. At any rate, our Government is resolved to protect our northern seas fisheries rights and interests. The management of the fisheries treaty was excluded from the secret arrangement because it can be promoted at the option of either JAPAN and RUSSIA. Therefore, even though the above secret arrangements were abolished at this time, it would have no effects whatsoever.

The commercial treaty and the payment treaty were already signed between JAPAN and the U.S.S.R. and were about to be presented to the Emperor for ratification when war broke out between GERMANY and the U.S.S.R. For these reasons, it became impossible to enforce the agreement. Therefore, since it was necessary to conduct a re-deliberation under the new situation, they are now left as they are.

SEAT NO. 5 - (TOJO)

I wish to clearly state the government's conviction concerning the requests contained in the investigation report. The government has imposed drastic controls on communistic movements even in the past in order to preserve the everlasting dignity of our national structure. And also in the future, the government should impose thorough-going controls on these movements. Therefore, the government intends to fully utilize the articles in this treaty. Before the resolutions are passed, the government hereby clearly states its convictions.

SEAT NO. 30- (FUKAI)

I think this draft, as a whole, is proper. However, since there are some doubtful points, I should like to ask some questions. In previous provisions, no procedures were established for the participation of Third Powers, and, therefore, it is natural that they be established at this time. However, the procedures set forth in this draft differ from existing customs. That is, in the past the three powers, in co-operation, invited third parties to participate and on the basis of the agreement among the powers concerned, the participation was realized. However, in this draft the word "co-operation" is not included and merely construes that the sending of the declaration of participation to GERMANY is sufficient. In the Anti-comintern Pact and in other agreements with GERMANY, the three countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY have stood on an equal footing. But here, for the first time, GERMANY has been formally given seniority and I cannot

help but feel a little regretful. The participation of Third Powers is not urgent. Consequently the form of agreement can be followed as in the past.

In this draft, what is the reason for the change in the form of participation? What procedure is there for inviting third parties to participate in the pact?

SEAT NO. 11 - (TOGO)

The pact stipulates that in the event that other countries are to be invited to participate, after a discussion is held by the three countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY, and an agreement is reached, these countries shall be admitted. Therefore, the omission of the word "co-operation" in the draft is of no particular significance. It is only a matter of convenience that the participation is made effective by a notification to GERMANY. In treaties among many nations, there are many examples in which one country takes charge of the procedures for participation. In the draft of this pact, such a treatment as this was considered convenient because it was anticipated that there would be many countries in Europe which would participate /in the pact/. That GERMANY is not in a dominating position as compared with JAPAN and ITALY, is clear from the fact that the three languages, JAPANESE, GERMAN, and ITALIAN, are used in the text of this draft, and especially the primary signatories of the Anti-Comintern Pact are the three countries, JAPAN, GERMANY, and ITALY as clearly stipulated in Article 2 of the Pact. As the Government has paid sufficient attention to this matter, I think that there is no cause for anxiety.

SEAT NO. 30 (FUKAI)

For what reasons was past customs not observed in the form of the protocol? Though I think it is proper that GERMANY should occupy the position of manager from the standpoint of convenience for conducting affairs, I am anxious with respect to the fact that the /participation of other countries/ is made effective by a notification to GERMANY.

SEAT NO. 11 (TOGO)

The participation of third powers will be decided by the conclusion of the pact. Although it is a matter of course that it must be courteous and specific, in order to induce as many countries as possible to participate, the procedure has been made simple from the standpoint of convenience.

PRESIDENT (HARA)

As there are no other motions, a vote shall be taken at once, omitting the discussion stage and others. Those who are in favor of this measure, please stand.

(All members arose)

PRESIDENT (HARA)

The measure has been decided unanimously.

With this, the meeting is adjourned for today.

The EMPEROR retires.

(The meeting adjourned at 10:50 a.m.)

President, HARA, Katsunichi

The Chief Secretary HORIE, Sueo

Secretaries, MOROHASHI, Yasuru

OKAMOTO, Masumi

W.D.C. NO. _____

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. NO. 1067

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO, Asao hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Cabinet Secretary and that as such official I had custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 37 pages, dated November 22, 1941, and described as follows: Minutes of the Privy Council Meetings. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Cabinet Secretariat.

Signed at TOKYO on this

9 day of June, 1947

Witness: IWANAGA, Kenichi

SATO, Asao
Signature of Official
SEAL

Cabinet Secretary
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. CURTIS, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at TOKYO on this
10 day of June, 1947

Witness: R. F. Larch

J. A. CURTIS
Name

Lt. Inf. Investigating, IPS
Official Capacity